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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Gift of Dutch Charts for the Society's Map Collection. The Hydrographic Office of Holland recently presented the Society with a complete set of its charts. The main value of this collection lies in the original data it contains on the coasts of the islands belonging to Holland in Asia and Australasia. The charts consist of recent editions with corrections recorded and constitute a valuable addition to the source material available for the Society's work.

NORTH AMERICA

A Survey of the Vegetation of New York. The New York State College of Forestry, for two years, has been doing educational work in forestry throughout the State. It has also been carrying on, at the State Forest Experiment Station, Syracuse and at other points, an investigation of forest conditions and problems connected with their development, protection from diseases and insects, and proper management. As extension work in agriculture is based entirely upon what is being accomplished in the agricultural experimental stations of the country, so too must further extension work be based upon such work as is being done in the State Forest Experiment Station at Syracuse and upon investigations of forestry problems in other parts of the State.

In the investigation of the wood-using industries of New York, carried on by the United States Forest Service and The New York State College of Forestry, it was seen, on every hand, that there is great need of a broader reconnaissance survey of the forests of the State. Such a survey of the plant life of the State will furnish a back-ground and a basis upon which the progress of research will stand out in clear proportions. Such surveys of life conditions, within a limited area or within a State, have come to be regarded as essential in working out any policy of conservation of natural resources. The National Conservation Congress has advocated the extension of biological surveys in connection with conservation programs in the several States.

It is recognized by foresters that the native vegetation of a region furnishes the only sound index as to its cultural possibilities; this is true whether it is in the raising of forests or the cultivation of other crops and this basic idea is a strong additional reason for such a plant survey of the State of New York.

This State presents many exceedingly interesting and diverse features in its physiography and surface covering and equally diverse aspects of vegetation. So far, no comprehensive analysis of these vegetation types has been made, neither has there been any general mapping of their extent or description of them. The general survey to be undertaken by The New York State College of Forestry will define these different aspects of vegetation and show their connection with surface and soil conditions. From such a survey it will be possible to develop the history of plant societies and their relation to commercial forest development; and all this will define, as nothing else can do, the position of New York State in relation to the large vegetation zones to the north, the south and west.

The reconnaissance survey of the plant life of this State is now being carried on by Dr. William L. Bray, who began the work last spring. Dr. Bray is in charge of botanical instruction in both the University and the State College of Forestry, and, as he has a leave of absence for a year, he is spending this year in a line of work which he pursued with distinction in the southwest, in his studies of the vegetation of Texas, published in a series of bulletins by the United States Forest Service and the University of Texas.

Information on National Parks. A set of useful circulars containing general information on National Parks is issued each season by the Department of the Interior. These publications contain valuable suggestions regarding convenient routes to these reservations as well as concise descriptions of the grounds and features of interest. Hotel, camp and transportation rates are given, and distances to principal points shown in tabulated form. A list of books and magazine articles relating to the parks is inserted in each pamphlet. Regulations governing conditions under which residence and travel in the parks are allowed are also provided. A separate circular is issued for the Glacier, Yellowstone, Crater Lake, Yosemite, Mesa Verde, Mount Rainer and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. These publications may be obtained free by written request to the Secretary of the Interior or by personal application to the office of the Superintendent of the Park.

The Glacial Great Lakes. The advance publication of a chapter from a U. S. Geological Survey monograph gives the latest information regarding the glacial Great Lakes (F. B. Taylor. The Glacial and Postglacial Lakes of the Great Lakes Region. From the Smithsonian Report for 1912, Washington, 1913, pp. 291-327). Taylor says the stream-carved valleys of the great lakes were not occupied by lakes before the glacial period. His brief outline of the history of the Great Lakes differs notably from that which he presented over seventeen years ago (Studies in Indiana Geography. Terre Haute, 1897). This progress is due especially to Taylor's own work, Goldthwait's precise levelling, and the work of Leverett, Alden, and others in tracing the moraines in their relation to the levels of abandoned beaches.

Six of the salient stages of lake development, illustrated by excellent maps, are: (a) The first small lakes—Lake Chicago in the Michigan basin and Lakes Maumee and Saginaw in the Erie and Huron basins with independent Wabash and Illinois River outlets; (b) The Lake Whittlesey stage, with outlet into Lakes Saginaw and Chicago; (c) enlargement of the above to the Lake Warren stage (Chicago outlet) marks the inclusion of the Finger Lakes of New York, which were previously drained by the Susquehanna; (d) The Lake Duluth, Lake Chicago, and Lake Lundy stage includes some new features, for while the Duluth and Chicago outlets were independent, Lake Lundy (including Lakes Dana and Elkton) had shifted the waters of Lake Warren from their westward course by the Grand outlet into Lake Chicago to an eastward course by the Syracuse outlet to the Hudson. (e) Lake Algonquin had two outlets during parts of its history, southward past Chicago and southeastward by the Kirkfield outlet into Lake Iroquois and then, by the Mohawk outlet, to the Hudson-Champlain estuary. (f) The Nipissing Great Lakes, with the Ottawa outlet, seem to have been coexistent with predecessors of Lakes Erie and Ontario which had begun to use the St. Lawrence outlet.

This summary fails to present half the complicated condition of our present knowledge as outlined by Taylor. Lake Algonquin, for example, had four important stages and the Nipissing Lakes at least two, in each case with shifting outlets. The use of the Niagara gorge as a measure of post-glacial time is practically upset by Taylor's positive statement that the Niagara River has been twice robbed of the waters of the three upper Great Lakes, of course for unknown lengths of time.

The student of glacial geology will find many new points in the discussion, for the discovery of the hinge lines and the working out of isobases for various stages of the several lakes has introduced many complications in the history, which Taylor handles in masterly fashion. The early part of the history of Lake Duluth and of possible relations of Lake Agassiz have not yet been settled. The lack of knowledge of the moraines north of Lake Superior in Canada leaves the possible complication of a detached ice block there to be explained or eliminated. The complication of postglacial marine waters in the Ottawa, St. Lawrence-Ontario basins is less troublesome.

Taylor's closing suggestion is of much interest in connection with certain of the views of Suess. "The preponderance of present evidence appears to be only slightly in favor of resilience following depression by the ice weight as the main cause of the uplifting of the land and the deformation of the shore lines in the region of the Great Lakes. Standing as a close second to the hypothesis of ice weight is the possibility of deformation of the beaches by uplifts of the land incident to crustal creeping movements, which are simply the most recent impulses in a long process of continental growth reaching back into the Tertiary age. If certain evidences which are now supposed to indicate relatively recent crustal creep toward the southwest are substantiated, the hypothesis of resilience following depression by ice weight seems likely to become of secondary importance.'' LAWRENCE MARTIN.

State Railroad Maps of the United States. State railroad maps are generally published by state railroad commissions. The following table compiled by Leon Dominian and published in the issue of the *Railway Age Gazette* (Jan. 16, 1914), shows which of the states of the union have issued railroad maps:[1]

STATE	PUBLISHER	PLACE OF PUBLICATION	DATE OF LATEST EDITION	SCALE OF 1 IN. TO—
Connecticut[2]	Connecticut Railroad Commissioners	Hartford	1912	6 miles
Florida	Department of Agriculture	Tallahassee	1912	10 miles
Georgia	Georgia Railroad Commission	Atlanta	1911	13 miles
Illinois	Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission	Springfield	1913	8 miles
Indiana	Railroad Commission of Indiana	Indianapolis	0–0–0	0–0–0
Iowa	Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners	Des Moines	1910	8 miles
Kansas	Public Utilities Commission	Topeka	0–0–0	0–0–0
Kentucky	Kentucky Railroad Commission	Frankfort	1910–14	7.2 miles
Louisiana	Railroad Commission of Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1914	8 miles
Maine	Maine Railroad Commissioners	Augusta	1913	8 miles
Massachusetts[3]	Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commiss'rs	Boston	1913	7 miles
Michigan	Michigan Railroad Commission	Lansing	1908	?
Minnesota	Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commiss'n	St. Paul	1913	10 miles
Mississippi	Mississippi Railroad Commission	Jackson	1911	13.3 miles
Missouri	Missouri Railroad & Warehouse Commission	Jefferson City	0–0–0	0–0–0
Montana	Montana Railroad Commission	Helena	1913	12 miles
Nebraska	Nebraska State Railway Commission	Lincoln	1911	10 miles
Nevada	Railroad Commission of Nevada	Carson City	1911	15.5 miles
New Hampshire	Public Service Commission of New Hampshire	Concord	1908	11.5 miles
New Jersey	New Jersey Board of Pub. Utility Commiss'rs	Trenton	1912	7 miles
New York	New York Public Service Commission	Albany	1912	7.5 miles
North Dakota	North Dakota Commissioners of Railroads	Bismarck	1913	6 miles
Ohio	Department of State	Columbus	1912	?
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Corporation Commission	Oklahoma City	1913	10 miles
Pennsylvania[4]	Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission	Harrisburg	1912	6 miles
Rhode Island	Public Utilities Commission	Providence	1914	1.25 miles
South Carolina	Railroad Commission of South Carolina	Columbia	1912	15 miles
South Dakota	South Dakota Railroad Commissioners	Pierre	1910	12 miles
Tennessee	Tennessee Railroad Commissioners	Nashville	1908	12 miles
Texas	Texas Railroad Commission	Austin	1913	18 miles
Vermont	Pub. Serv. Commis. of the State of Vermont	Newport	1912	4 miles
Washington	Public Service Commission of Washington	Olympia	1911	8 miles
Wisconsin	Railroad Commission of Wisconsin	Madison	1912	10 miles

In addition to these railroad maps, U. S. Geological Survey state maps on a scale of 1:500,000 are now available for the states of Alabama, Arkansas and Delaware. These sheets show the lines constructed. An excellent topographic map of Colorado showing railroads in operation and proposed was issued in 1913 by the State Geological Survey. This map is on a scale of 1:500,000 and is based on one of the still unpublished state maps compiled by the U. S. Geological Survey.

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[1] A railroad map of the Territory of Alaska will be found accompanying the report of the Alaska Railroad Commission published as House Document No. 1346, 1913, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

[2] A separate map of the street railways of Connecticut is also published on a scale of 1 in. = 3.2 miles, by the same commission.

[3] A map of the street railways of Massachusetts is also published on a scale of 1 in. = 4 miles, by the same commission.

[4] Two maps are published by this commission: (a) steam railroads and (b) electric railways.

0-0-0 These states have not published any railroad maps in recent years.

Exhibition of Mexican Coinage and Medals. The Constitutionalist forces in Mexico have coined money in silver and copper. These coins were struck at Parral, Chihuahua, and are very crudely done; in fact they are about the crudest coins that have been made in many years. Three of them have recently been brought to New York, and are now on exhibition in the Museum of The American Numismatic Society, Broadway, at 156th Street. The Peso dollar has on one side simply ''H DEL PARRAL 1913'' in a wreath, and on the other side ''1 Peso.''

The Half Dollar is more pretentious though very crude. On one side is the inscription, ''Fuerzas Constitucionalistas 1913'' (Constitutional Forces), and, in the center, a liberty cap surrounded by rays, a copy of the older style of Mexican coins. The reverse has ''50 Centavos'' in a wreath, a poor copy of the coinage of Huerta. A specimen of this latter, dated 1913, is also shown. The copper piece, which is said to have been made from copper trolley wire melted down, is similar to the 50 Centavos, but has ''2 C'' in a wreath for 2 Centavos.

Appreciating the general interest in Mexican affairs, the American Numismatic Society has had on exhibition for some months, a collection of Mexican coins, medals, and decorations. These begin with Mexico under Spain; and the first coins were the earliest money coined in America, during the reign of Charles and Johanna in 1516-1520. Various coins of Spanish rulers are also shown. During the reign of Ferdinand VII the various possessions in the New World began to throw off the Spanish yoke, and an interesting series of crude necessity coins are shown. These were struck by both factions. The Central Junta, in behalf of the monarchy, struck money in Mexico City, Durango, Zacatecas, Chihuahua. Money was also struck in the field by Gen. Vargas, at Sombrerete, and by the Revolutionary army of the South under the patriot Morelos in 1811-1814.

Another leader, in 1821, Gen. Iturbide, succeeded in making Mexico independent, and the next coinage was of this man as Emperor under the name of Augustin. On the abdication of Augustin, in 1823, begins the Republican coinage which has continued to the present time except during the days of the ill-fated Empire under Maximilian, 1864-1867, when a series bearing this unfortunate man's head was produced.

Various medals, orders and decorations issued by the Mexican Government are also shown. Our war with Mexico, in 1845-1848, is illustrated by several medals awarded by the Government to Generals Scott and Taylor and by a number of medals awarded by several of the States of the Union to different officers and soldiers. Besides these are shown a number of badges worn by members of organizations of Mexican War Veterans.

The Southern Geographic Society. This Society has recently been established at Knoxville, Tenn. Its President is Charles H. Gordon, Professor of Geology at the University of Tennessee; Recording Secretary, E. E. Patton, instructor in Commercial Geography, Knoxville High School. The Society's aims are: (1) To encourage inquiry and research into subjects of geographical interest; (2) To encourage geographical instruction in the universities, colleges and schools of the South, and to assist in building up in Knoxville, and elsewhere in the South, collections, in libraries and museums, of books and pamphlets, maps and atlases, photographs and other illustrative material bearing on geography; (3) To promote the exploration of unknown or little known regions and to publish or aid in publishing the results; (4) To organize and conduct geographical excursions, and to conduct, in connection with the Summer School of the South, a field school of geography. Monthly meetings will be held from October to May, inclusive, at which addresses or lectures will be given. From time to time, excursions will be conducted by the Society. Beginning with next summer, it is proposed to conduct in the mountains, for four or six weeks, a camp school for the study of geography and related subjects, including plants, animals, physiography, geology, forestry, etc. Excursions will be made under competent instructors for the study of the flora, the fauna and the physical features of the region.

The late Professor Tarr's Posthumous Works. The Macmillan Company is just publishing ''College Physiography,'' by Ralph S. Tarr, late professor of Physical Geography in Cornell University. The book was practically completed by the author before his death in 1912. It has been edited by Dr. Lawrence Martin, Associate Professor of Physiography and Geography, University of Wisconsin, who has illustrated it and prepared it for publication in accordance with the plans of Professor Tarr. The book has been awaited with much interest, as the author's high qualifications for writing it, it was believed, would result in a text of exceptional value for use in the higher schools and in libraries.

The National Geographic Society announces the publication of ''Alaskan Glacier Studies'' by Profs. Tarr and Martin, based upon field work in 1909-1911 and 1913. Both these books will soon be reviewed in the *Bulletin.*

Geographical Lectures at the Summer Session of Columbia University. These lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Department of Geography:

July 20, ''Climatic Changes and their Geographic Effects.'' Illustrated. Professor Ellsworth Huntington, Yale University.

July 29, ''The Motions of our Earth, demonstrated with the Foucault Pendulum and experiments with Rotating Bodies. Professor Harold Jacoby, Columbia University.

August 5, ''The Scenery of American Rivers.'' Illustrated by colored lantern views. Professor Douglas W. Johnson, Columbia University.

August 12, ''Ancient Sea Margins in the Hudson and Connecticut Valleys.'' Illustrated. Professor Herman Le Roy Fairchild, University of Rochester.

Explorations and Surveys in Canada. Mr. R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, informs the Society that the Geological Survey has sent out an expedition to the Athabasca Lake District in charge of Mr. Charles Camsell of the Survey. Mr. Camsell will explore the country between Black Bay, Lake Athabasca, to Christie Bay, Great Slave Lake, between the Great Slave River and Dubawnt River, filling in as much as he can of this blank in the map of Canada. A biologist, sent out by the Biological Division, accompanies him to make notes on and collections of the flora and fauna of the region traversed. Mr. F. J. Alcock will study the geology of the north shore of Lake Athabasca and Mr. A. G. Haultain, topographer, will make a survey of Lake Athabasca, on a scale of four miles to an inch, to be used as the hub control for all exploratory surveys in the surrounding country. An ethnologist, sent out by the Anthropological Division of the Survey, accompanies the Lake Athabasca party.

Other work arranged for is the topographical mapping of the Chilkat map area, extending from the British Columbia-Alaska boundary line district parallel to the Chilkat River. The map area is 1,000 square miles and will be mapped on a scale of four miles to an inch, with 250 feet contours. Mr. W. E. Lawson is the topographer in charge.

Mr. F. S. Falconer, topographer, is surveying the Jordan River sheet on the same scale. This map area is 1,500 square miles and lies between 118° and 119° W. and 51° and 51° 30″ N., and includes the portion of the Columbia River Valley between Revelstoke and Carney. This map sheet should be interesting to geographers in connection with the subdivision of the mountain systems of the Canadian Cordillera.

Mr. A. C. T. Sheppard, topographer, is completing the Flathead sheet along the Continental Divide just north of the International Boundary line; and is also beginning a new standard sheet in the Crows Nest area, on a scale of four miles to an inch, with contours of 200 feet. This sheet lies between 114° and 115° N., and 49°30″ and 50° N.

Mr. E. L. Bruce is making an exploratory survey, with special reference to geology, of the country north of the Pre-Cambrian—Ordovician boundary east of Sturgeon Weir river, south of 55° N., and east of the Hudson Bay R.R.; and Mr. D. D. Cairnes is making a general reconnaissance of a belt between Dalton Post and Canyon City, including the eastern edge of St. Elias Range, Yukon Territory.

"Colds" and Weather Conditions. Our common colds are little understood. The name suggests the popular belief in the relation of this disability to low temperatures, draughts of air, and general chilling. Dr. C. M. Richter, of San Francisco, has made a study of ''Colds and their Relation to the Physics of the Atmosphere'' (*Med. Record,* Dec. 6, 1913). The conclusions reached, from meteorological and physiological points of view, seem reasonable. Dr. Richter believes that colds depend primarily on an excess of moisture in the air we inhale. This excess is found principally during cyclonic weather, especially when a period of very dry weather has preceded. The excessive nasal secretion relieves the respiratory apparatus from the otherwise damaging effect of an overcharge of moisture, and is analogous to the profuse perspiration of the outer skin which takes place under certain conditions of temperature and humidity, forcing better conditions for evaporation. Latent microbism becomes active on the mucous membrane after these air conditions have, for some time, favored its development. Microbism, in the author's opinion, is very rarely the primary cause of an acute cold. R. DEC. WARD.

AFRICA

A Geographical Result of the Nigeria-Kamerun Boundary Demarcation. Captain W. V. Nugent, describing the geographical results of the Nigeria-Kamerun Boundary Demarcation Commission, 1912-13, says: ''It is worthy of note that the Benue itself, as well as its three great southern tributaries, all of which rise on the plateaus of the central Kamerun, only become navigable for canoes near the points at which they cross the boundary into Nigeria. These limits of navigation have naturally had an important effect on the distribution of man over the country—the more civilized peoples inhabiting the plains, where trade routes are numerous and easy, while the savage pagan tribes, who care nothing for trade and only want to be let alone, have withdrawn to the almost inaccessible hilltops. It has yet to be proved, however, that the inhospitable Kamerun mountains do not contain a far greater source of wealth, in the shape of undeveloped minerals, than the wide, cultivated plains of Northern Nigeria.''

EUROPE

The Nineteenth Congress of German Geographers. The nineteenth Congress of German Geographers, which meets every two years, was called to order by Prof. Dr. H. Wagner (Göttingen), in the auditorium of the University of Strassburg on June 2nd. Words of welcome were expressed by representatives from various local committees and associations after which Prof. A. P. Brigham, President of the Association of American Geographers, extended the good wishes and sympathetic interest of both its members and of American geographers in general. On behalf of the German geographers, Dr. Wagner expressed the hope that international cooperation among the countries on both sides of the Atlantic might continue to be stimulated.

The programme (June 2-7 inclusive) was divided into three main parts: 1. The reading of papers; 2. An exhibition of ancient and modern maps of Alsace-Lorraine, of instruments and maps used or produced by the Prussian Land Survey, and of a series of maps prepared by Dr. Spahn, illustrative of the development of German newspapers in relation to the progress of transportation facilities from 1600 to 1900; 3. Excursions.

The papers were included under the following topics: 1. Results of Recent Exploration; 2. Geographic Instruction; 3. Earthquakes; 4. Geography of Alsace-Lorraine; 5. Migration of Various Tribes. Although none of the papers presented notably new thought, many of them were of a high order of interest. To mention a few titles, Dr. Filchner (Berlin) and Dr. Heim (Munich) gave illustrated accounts of their expedition to the Antarctic Dr. F. Thorbecke (Heidelberg) discussed the geographic work done in connection with exploration in Central Kamerun from 1911-1913. In talks by Dr. Langenbeck, Dr. Krause and Dr. Wolfram all of Strassburg, the geology and geography of Alsace-Lorraine were made clear.

It is perhaps noteworthy in the annals of the German Geographers that no little attention was given to the place of women in the educational field. Prof. H. Fischer (Berlin) presented a paper entitled "Erdkunde (Geography) in Schools for Girls." He concluded, among other things, that since the girls represented the mothers of the future, such geography should be taught them as would develop patriotism and stimulate a keen interest in their country. They would thereby become better equipped to teach their children love for the Fatherland and so aid in strengthening the nation.

The Gesellschaft für Erdkunde und Kolonialwesen in Strassburg presented a memorial to the members in the form of its *Mitteilungen* for 1913. It contained four papers as follows:

1. The origin of the middle-Rhine Valley and middle-Rhine Mountains—Dr. L. van Werveke. 2. Orographic-geologic and tectonic review of the vicinity between Rimbach and Lebertal—Dr. Hans Klähn. 3. The Colony, German New Guinea at present—Dr. Karl Sapper. 4. The development of the Cartography of Alsace, from its beginning to the Cassinian map—Karl Schott.

There were three one-day and three two-day excursions to various parts of the Vosges and to Lorraine, besides half-day excursions to more local points. They were all very well attended. These excursions occurred on the last two days, thereby avoiding conflict with the reading of the papers.

The city of Strassburg showed its generosity, as well as its desire that the geographers be well entertained, by presenting a most attractive and delightful song playlet, (Goethe's) "Die Fischerin." This was given upon a lagoon in the Orangerie. Upon another evening a military band played in the large square (Kleber Platz) in front of hotel headquarters.

The registered attendance was 356 which measures well up to that at previous meetings. American Geographers, particularly those who took part in the Trans-Continental Excursion of 1912, may be interested in reading the names of some of those who attended the congress: Oberhummer (Vienna), von Zahn (Jena), Nussbaum (Bern), Drygalski (Munich), Uhlig (Tübingen); further there were Friederichson (Greifswald), Hahn (Königsberg), Hassert (Cöln), Koch-Grünberg (Freiburg), Mecking (Kiel), Meinardus (Münster), Philippson (Bonn), Sapper (Strassburg).

It was decided to hold the twentieth meeting in Leipzig in 1916.

Map Exhibition Illustrating Economic Geography. A feature of the Eighth Italian Geographical Congress, held at Bari, Italy, in September, is an exhibition of economic maps from the leading countries, giving a comprehensive, cartographic view of their agriculture, industries and communications. The agricultural division is shown in nine sections, including botanical, meteorological, irrigation, crop, and stock-raising maps and maps of agrarian zones, agricultural industries, etc. The division of industries includes geologico-mining maps, maps of fisheries, maps showing the distribution of each manufacturing industry, industrial districts and zones, distribution of motive power and of working population, etc. The division of communications is shown in twelve sections, including maps of maritime, river and rail transportation, plans of ports and maps of their hinterland, postal, telegraph, and colonization maps, etc. Special attention is given to educational maps and texts on the subject.

The International Congress of Ethnology and Ethnography. This Congress, held at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in June, anouncement of which was made in the March *Bulletin* (p. 207), brought several papers of geographical interest. Dr. Edward Hahn, whose suggestive work "Die Haustiere und ihre Beziehungen zur Wirtschaft des Menschen" (Leipzig, 1896) is well known and whose recent paper in the *Geographische Zeitschrift* (1913, Nos. 6 and 7) on the relation of nomads to their domestic animals again recalls what fruitful fields of inquiry this relatively unworked phase of geography presents, read a paper on "The Date of the Introduction of Plow Culture into Central Europe." M. Henri Froidevaux, the librarian of the Paris Geographical Society, whose "Paris Letters" in the *Bulletin* for 1900 to 1904, will be remembered, spoke on the travels in northern India of Lars de Lauriston, a forgotten explorer-adventurer of the eighteenth century, whose accounts contain valuable material for the study of the natives, as they had not yet, at the time of his travels, come into frequent contact with Europeans. Dr. Charles Biermann, professor of geography at the University of Lausanne, presented a paper on ''Geographical Environment and Race Traits'' in which the geographer's consideration of environment was urged upon the ethnologist in his investigations. Dr. Karl Weule, professor of ethnology at the University of Leipzig, submitted a resolution to the congress to the effect that ethnology be recognized as a distinct science and not as a subdivision of geography. This resolution was adopted and transmitted to the nineteenth biennial congress of German geographers, whose sessions were then being held at Strassburg (*Gazette de Lausanne,* June 14, 1914).

Reform of Geographical Teaching in Hungarian High Schools.* In accordance with the general wish to reform secondary school education, Béla de Jankovich, Ph.D., Secretary of the Board of Education in Budapest, has worked out a revised syllabus, which has aroused much interest in educational circles. The chief aims are to reform the teaching of geography and introduce the study into the higher grades of the eight classes of the high schools. Heretofore, geography has been taught only in three classes of the classical, and four classes of the general high schools. The method of teaching is merely descriptive with no attention to the modern, scientific, explanatory side of the study. The Secretary of the Board of Education urges that geography should be taught more fully and in more classes; and, in the higher classes, from a scientific point of view.

The method and matter to be taught is to be considered by the Reform Committees of the Hungarian Geographical Society and the General High School Teachers' Association. These committees hope to secure the introduction of geography into nearly all the classes of our High Schools.

MICHAEL HALTENBERGER, PH.D.

POLAR

ARCTIC

Going to the Relief of the Karluk's Crew. The newspapers printed a despatch from Nome, Alaska, dated July 23, saying that the revenue cutter *Bear,* with Captain Robert A. Bartlett, commander of the wrecked ship *Karluk* of the Stefansson Arctic expedition, on board, sailed on that day to rescue the crew of the lost vessel, at Wrangell Island, where Bartlett and his party took refuge after the sinking of their vessel.† Captain Bartlett was reported as saying that though the Karluk's crew would probably consume all the food they had landed on Wrangell Island by the middle of August, they should be able to subsist on the game with which the island abounds, till relief reaches them. The *Bear* carried provisions for nine months.

Another Large Meteorite Found at Melville Bay, Greenland. A letter received by President Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, from Professor D. B. Böggild, Director of the Mineralogical Museum of the University of Copenhagen, says in part:

''Mr. Knud Rasmussen has found a large meteorite at Melville Bay, a small specimen of which he has brought home to the Mineralogical Museum of the University of Copenhagen, at whose disposal he has, at the same time, placed the large stone at present lying on the spot where it was found—a gift for which we are exceedingly grateful.

''The Crocker Land Expedition has kindly rendered Mr. Rasmussen scientific help, in this matter, by having the stone examined, after the find was made, both on the spot and in the laboratory; an examination which, through the kindness of Mr. Donald MacMillan, was carried out in a most excellent manner by Mr. W. Elmer Ekblaw, the Geologist of the Expedition.

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* Corresponding to classes 5-8 of the American grammar school and including the American high school.

† See *Bulletin*, Vol. 46, 1914, pp. 520-523.

"Mr. Ekblaw investigated the facts and submitted a very complete report which is of the greatest importance to us. We are indebted not only to the Expedition at present in Greenland but also to the Direction in America. We therefore feel it our pleasant duty to tender our best thanks to the Committee just as we have already directly thanked both Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Ekblaw."

PERSONAL

Dr. Eugen de Cholnoky, professor of Geography at the University of Kolozsvár, Hungary, was, in March, elected president of the Royal Hungarian Geographical Society, Budapest, for the term expiring in 1917. The former President, Professor Louis de Lóczy, Director of the Royal Hungarian Geological Survey and the well-known China explorer, became Honorary President.

Professor W. M. Davis wrote from Sydney, N.S.W., on June 11, that he had arrived there on the 9th, was enjoying the friendly attentions extended to him and was to sail on the next day for New Caledonia, where he was to spend the remainder of the month. He expected to be in New Hebrides in July and to return to Australia in August for the meeting of the British Association. His health had been excellent throughout his long journey and work was never more profitable.

Commander Evans, R.N., addressed the Hungarian Geographical Society, at Budapest, on Feb. 5, on "The Last Expedition of Captain Scott." After the address, Prof. Lóczy, President of the Society, presented to him the Society's gold medal. The meeting was followed by a dinner attended by many well-known people.

Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Ethnologist of the Bureau of Ethnology, returned to Washington, late in July, from the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico, where he spent six weeks. He brought back a fine collection from that little known region.

Dr. Roland M. Harper, of the Florida State Geological Survey, is making a quantitative analysis of the vegetation of the northern half of the State, by natural divisions (about twenty in number). When the percentages are figured out, it will be possible to determine the proportion of evergreens, grasses, leguminous plants, etc., in each region, correlate them with soil, climate, etc., and draw some interesting conclusions. Beside the vegetation, Dr. Harper will discuss other geographical features, somewhat as he did in his report on the forests of Alabama last year (*Geol. Surv. Ala., Monograph 8*), but more fully if possible.

OBITUARY

Jacob Huber. Dr. Jacob Huber, Director of the Museu Goeldi (Museum of Natural History and Ethnography, Belem, Para, Brazil), died on Feb. 18, in the forty-sixth year of his age.